

inst. Scoring to Play
y-Missing Concerto

ork Sczryng, a Polish

from Mexico, who de-

livered the lost score

Violin Concerto in a

first performance in

Atlanta Thursday, No-

9, said he found the score

but saved its debut

to Symphonie Orchestr

ude for the kindness he

in Atlanta in Decem

The concerto, inspired

by friend Marcel Proust,

performed in public only once,

26, 1928, in Paris and has

the violinist Gabriel

Sczryng disappeared dur

ing War II, reappeared in

the death in 1947 of the

composer, who was chief

music critic for the

Paris newspaper *Le Figaro*.

Sczryng said last No

Sczryng chanced upon a

lost score, written in

1926, in a French novella

library in the old terrac

as, where Hafiz was born

the weekly *Moscow News* is

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Soviet magazine *Novy*

sky, who won the Nobel

literature in October, has

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Michael Grade, 44, televi

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The Chrysler Chairman has

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other book, a spokesman

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After Impasse in Tokyo, U.S. Commerce Chief May Call for Sanctions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The U.S. secretary of commerce, C. William Verity, will return to Washington dissatisfied and may press for retaliation after trade talks on Thursday with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and leading Japanese cabinet members, a spokeswoman said.

Friction was said to have surfaced in a meeting with Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, who said that Japan would not open its public construction projects equally to U.S. companies, a stance that Mr. Verity has termed "unacceptable."

Mr. Verity told Mr. Takeshita that some Japanese trading practices were wrecking industries abroad, and he urged Tokyo to assume greater responsibility for world leadership, according to his spokeswoman, Desiree Tucker.

She said Mr. Verity had told the prime minister that Japan must refrain from a "tendency to organize researchers to go after a key market by using government, industry and the banking system together to create an absolute domination of a foreign domestic market."

She said Mr. Verity had stressed that Japan should assume more responsibility and work with the United States "toward mutual leadership in the world."

Mr. Takeshita did not respond to any specific trade issue but said, "Free trade brings Japan great profit; therefore, we would like to maintain a free trade system with the United States." The Foreign Ministry said.

He promised to continue the Japanese focus on increasing domestic demand to help reduce its dependence on export markets and high trade surpluses.

In meetings with Japanese government and business leaders, Mr. Verity also expressed "concern that Japanese people and the government in particular have lost credibility," Ms. Tucker said.

"The perception now is that the Japanese government says it will open up a particular market segment and then delays and delays without taking action," she quoted Mr. Verity as saying.

Mr. Verity visited Japan at a time of renewed tension in U.S.-Japan trade relations following the U.S. Commerce Department's ruling that Japanese companies are selling color television sets in the United States below fair market value.

Last year, the U.S. deficit in trade with Japan reached a record \$53.6 billion, according to U.S. figures. Mr. Verity has called Japan's trade surplus with the United States "unsustainable."

On Tuesday, he said in Washington that Japan risked imposition of retaliatory duties for failing to price its products in line with the yen's rise against the dollar.

Ms. Tucker described Wednesday's meetings as "positive and productive."

But Yoshihumi Matsuda, the Foreign Ministry's senior spokesman,

UNIONS:

Bold Step in Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, or Sohyo.

Sohyo's leaders say they will go out of business entirely in 1980, leaving their remaining 24 million public-sector members free to link up with Rengo, too. If they all join, the new federation will represent more than 8 million of Japan's 12.3 million organized workers.

Whether it can build from that base is uncertain. So is the question of whether all of Sohyo's public employees will agree to switch.

In a few important instances, public-sector groups are badly splintered, most conspicuously the Japan Teachers' Union. Some Sohyo officials are also key supporters of the Socialist and Communist parties. With their emphasis on class consciousness and on non-wage issues such as opposition to Japan's security treaty with the United States, they find little common ground with the middle-of-the-road leaders from Dozen and Churinsu Koren.

Perhaps a more critical question is whether any maneuver at this point can breathe fresh life into Japanese labor.

Union membership peaked in 1949. After two decades of stability, it has dropped every year since 1973, on the heels of the first oil crisis. The 12.3 million members, grouped into 74,000 individual unions, represent a postwar low of 28.2 percent of the total labor force.

Japaz is unique in that its unions are organized almost exclusively around individual companies, not crafts. In practice, these "enterprise unions" are junior partners to management, not adversaries.

The unions have great influence in setting shop rules and protecting jobs. But they have been unable to win significant raises, especially in the last few years.

Its text is free of bureaucratic jargon, unusual for a document

REPORT: Cracks in the President's Protective Wall

(Continued from Page 1)

ties in the way in which it presents a direct, unequivocal, coherent and unsparing portrait of the complex activities that came to be known as the Iran-contra affair.

It makes them understandable, and does so in sober and straightforward tones throughout. The judgments it renders are simply, bluntly stated.

"Again, North lied," it says at one point, referring to Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a National Security Council aide. It calls a cover-up a cover-up. It brands lies as lies, deception as deception.

Its section headings read like pithy guidelines to a tragic episode with overtones of high corruption, coupled with high purpose. "The Money Begins to Run Out," "The Decision to Bring the Situation to a Head," "Keeping 'USG Fingerprints' Off the Contra Operation: 1986," "Authority to Lie," "Taken to the Cleaners": The Iran Initiative Continues."

Its text is free of bureaucratic jargon, unusual for a document



The U.S. commerce secretary, C. William Verity, and Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno at a meeting Thursday in Japan that yielded no concession on a major U.S. trade demand.

Memo Assails Israel on Jewish Terrorists

By Mary Thornton and Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Israeli government has failed to cooperate with an U.S. investigation of Jewish Defense League members and associates suspected in bombings and terrorist incidents in the United States, according to a Federal Bureau of Investigation memo.

The memo, sent early this year by an assistant FBI director, Floyd J. Clarke, to an executive assistant director, Oliver B. Revell, said several main suspects in the investigation had fled to Israel, where they have sought asylum in Kiryat Arba, a Jewish settlement in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. It describes Kiryat Arba as a "haven for right-wing Jewish extremist elements."

The memo was disclosed in The Village Voice, a weekly newspaper in New York.

"Numerous leads have been forwarded through FBI to the Israeli Secret Intelligence Service in Washington, D.C. Response to these leads is crucial for the solution of the 25 terrorist incidents and other criminal activity perpetrated by the JDL," the memo said.

It said the FBI had requested "telephone subscriber information, criminal background information, arrest records, prison contacts, associates, residence status and travel documents."

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"The Terrorism Section has had numerous meetings," the memo continued, with Israeli representatives in Washington, "during which our concerns relate to their handling of our requests were raised. Although these discussions have sometimes resulted in a temporary flurry of activity on their part, no sustained improvement in the flow of information has been realized."

Yossi Gal, a spokesman for the Israeli Embassy, said he had no comment.

The FBI refused to comment on the memo, saying that bureaus' relationships with foreign intelligence services "must be maintained in a confidential manner."

Federal sources said the FBI has been hampered in the Jewish Defense League case because many suspects have U.S.-Israeli citizenship, allowing them to travel at will between the two countries, sometimes using their Hebrew names.

Gregory O'Connell, an assistant U.S. attorney in Brooklyn working on the investigation, said that "targets of our investigation have traveled to and from Israel." He declined to say whether investigators believed they were still in Israel.

Mr. O'Connell said his office and a Justice Department terrorism task force were conducting "an active investigation" of whether defense league members were involved in an explosion in September, that killed Alexander Odeh, a regional director of the Arab American Anti-Discrimination Committee in 1985. He said two other 1985 bombings also are being investigated, as well as earlier unsolved terrorist bombings.

Federal sources said that many of the suspects had been tied to Rabbi Meir Kahane, who founded the Jewish Defense League in 1968 in Brooklyn.

The suspects are believed to be involved not only with the Jewish Defense League, as current or former members, but also with Rabbi Kahane's violently anti-Arab Kach Party.

Iraqi Planes Again Bomb Atom Plant, Iran Reports

Reuters

NICOSIA — Iraqi warplanes bombed an unfinished nuclear power plant on the Iranian Gulf coast Thursday for the third time in three days. Tehran radio said it was a report monitored in Cyprus.

The radio reported additional damage to the Bushehr plant but said there were no casualties.

Iran has held Iraq responsible for any radioactive leak, but the International Atomic Energy Agency, based in Vienna, said Wednesday that the nature and quantity of nuclear material at the plant posed no significant hazard.

Tehran radio said Iranian aircraft flew three sorties Thursday morning against the Aghaz garrison in northern Iraq and troop concentrations at Sharahani on the south-central front.

A military spokesman in Baghdad said Iraqi gunners brought down two Iranian F-5 fighter planes Thursday morning. One was shot down over Aghaz, he said, and the other was seen falling in flames on the south-central front.

The Iranian report did not refer to the safe return of the attacking Iranian warplanes. A Tehran war spokesman rejected as a "pure lie" a report that Iranian jets bombed a hospital in northern Iraq.

Baathist had said 9 people were killed and 64 were wounded in an Iranian raid on a hospital in Dohuk on the south-central front.

Construction of Iran's nuclear plant at Bushehr was started in the mid 1970s by Kraftwerk Union AG, a West German company, but was abandoned after the 1979 Islamic revolution.

Iran said 10 people, including a nuclear expert and a West German engineer, were killed in two Iraqi air raids at the Bushehr site on Tuesday.

In Baghdad, a military spokesman said Iraqi Air Force planes attacked two shipping targets in the Gulf on Thursday, scoring accurate hits on both vessels.

One of the ships hit was described as a "very large" target, by which Baghdad usually means a supertanker. Shipping sources could not immediately confirm the attack.

Iraq has reported strikes on 16 ships in the past nine days, but shipping sources have failed to confirm most of them.

In Dohuk, shipping officials said a British minesweeper detonated a mine in the central Gulf on Thursday. They said the ship exploded the mine near the Shahr Alum shoal, 90 miles east of Bahrain.

WORLD BRIEFS

Italy Deputies Vote Against Gulf Fleet

ROME (Reuters) — The parliament, in a chaotic session on Thursday, rejected a cabinet decree issued to finance Italy's naval task force for the Gulf. The vote was an embarrassing defeat for the restored government of Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini.

Ruling party leaders said the defeat meant the cabinet would have to issue a new decree, probably by Friday, to finance the eight-ship force. They insisted that the mission was not in danger of being called off.

Deputies voted 182-145, by secret ballot, against the existing decree, which provided 51 billion lire (\$41 million) for the flotilla. Government deputies later said dismay in the ranks of the ruling five-party coalition and suspected defections were to blame for the defeat. At the time, about 250 deputies were absent from the 630-seat chamber.

Gandhi Party Leads in Nagaland Vote

KOHIMA, India (UPI) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress(I) Party was leading Thursday in the first returns from state assembly elections in Nagaland.

The Congress Party won 15 of the 60 assembly seats contested in Wednesday's election before vote-counting was suspended. The main opposition group, the Nagaland National Democratic Party, won 3; independent deputies took 3, and the Nagaland People's Party had 1. The counting of returns was to resume Friday morning.

The Congress Party and the Nagaland National Democratic Party won 24 seats each in 1982 voting. But Mr. Gandhi's party engineered the defections of 11 independents to secure control of the state for the first time since the creation of Nagaland in 1961.

Chinese MiG Pilot Defects to Taiwan

TAIPEI (AP) — A Chinese Air Force pilot defected Thursday to Taiwan in a MiG-19 jet fighter, the Taiwan Defense Ministry reported. Military sources said he is expected to be given about \$2 million in gold as a reward.

A ministry statement said that the pilot, Lin Chih Yuan, landed his fighter at an air force base in Taichung, about 120 miles (200 kilometers) south of Taipei. The ministry said the pilot came from Jinan in the northeastern Chinese province of Shandong. It did not disclose his rank or provide other details.

Mr. Liu was the 13th Chinese pilot to defect to Taiwan since 1960, according to the Defense Ministry. Taiwan rewards Chinese military defectors in gold amounts depending on the type of weapons, aircraft or ship they bring.

3 Day of Rioting Reported in Nigeria

LAGOS (AP) — Policemen fired tear gas on crowds of youths who were throwing stones here Thursday, the third day of riots in which at least two people have died.

Policemen with machine guns and riot gear manned posts behind overturned burned-out vehicles. They waved traffic away from certain streets as bands of roving youths renewed attacks on riot policemen patrolling the neighborhood.

The disturbances began Tuesday following the fatal shooting of two pedestrians by a policeman. The shooting sparked rioting and looting that quickly spread to five adjoining neighborhoods.

Protestant Politician Shot in Belfast

BELFAST (AP) — A leading Protestant politician was shot in the head as he got out of a car in Belfast on Thursday, the police said.

George Scawright, an elected Belfast city councillor who once declared publicly that all Catholics should be burned in an incinerator, was hospitalized in critical condition with two bullet wounds in the head, the authorities said.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary said Mr. Scawright was shot by "terrorists." The attack was later claimed by a leftist group known as the Irish People's Liberation Organization. Mr. Scawright was the second Belfast councillor to be shot this year.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Finns Ending Tourist Reindeer Hunts

HELSINKI (Reuters) — The Finnish government said Thursday that it was drafting laws to stop the hunting of Lapland reindeer as a tourist spectacle. Pirkko Skutnabb, a senior official in the Agriculture Ministry, said the new regulations would outlaw the hunting of reindeer for sport.

Finnish tourism officials, eager to promote Finland as the home of Santa Claus and his reindeer, have condemned the show hunts. Reindeer roam over vast expanses of Lapland. The hides and the meat, a delicacy, are sold in Finland and abroad.

PANAMA: Noriega Sabotage Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

officials have also said he often provides information to the Cubans, who are the Sandinistas' closest allies in the region. It was not clear how Colonel North expected to keep his sabotage plan secret from the Cubans.

Colonel North communicated with General Noriega directly or whether an intermediary was used. Panama was previously enlisted in covert operations to support the contra that involved the CIA.

The congressional report, issued Wednesday, provides the fullest account yet of the activities kept secret from Congress. It says that White House officials were planning a host of additional operations when their secret network was exposed last year.

Although it does not describe in detail the other covert operations planned by the Enterprise, the private companies run by Richard S. Secord, a retired Air Force major general, and Albert Hakim, an Iranian-born middleman, the report said they included gathering intelligence on terrorists, freeing hostages and underwriting secret propaganda efforts.

The report also details completed operations, including Colonel North's use of a Danish ship to ferry arms around the world and his payments to Drug Enforcement Administration agents hoping to free American hostages in Libya.

In discussing the activities attributed to officials in Panama, the report said only that a "third party" offered to carry out the operations. It did not indicate that a foreign government was involved.

According to the report, Admiral Poindexter told Colonel North "not to become involved in conspiracy or assassinations." But the admiral apparently decided to run the sabotage operation outside normal government channels.

He ordered the colonel to pay for the sabotage out of money controlled by the Enterprise, which had profits from the Iran arms sales.

According to the report, Colonel North told the committee in closed session that he was dismissed before the sabotage plan could be carried out.

The report also makes these points:

• The United States dealt with two sets of Iranians during its year of negotiation, and both were ultimately representing the same group of political figures in Tehran. Some U.S. officials believed that

He expanded from sugar refinery and textiles into electronics, aircraft, semiconductors, shipbuilding, machinery and food processing. The group has 26 subsidiaries and about 75,000 employees.

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that is the product of many authors struggling against a tight deadline to achieve a consensus in a highly charged political atmosphere.

For example, here's how it summarizes why the secret Iran arms sales failed disastrously, and the implications of that failure:

"Too many drivers — and never the right ones — steering in too many different directions took the Iran initiative down the road to failure. In the end, there was no improved relationship with Iran, no lessening of its commitment to terrorism and no fewer American hostages."

Mr. Weizman's report is based on three main sticking points of the Iranian plan: the fate of the Palestinians, which was left ambiguous in a final accord that called for a self-governing authority to be established in the occupied territories; the right of return for all Palestinian refugees; and the removal of "barriers

Moscow curity Has Following

By Jim Hoagland
REAGAN — What pushed Jim and Gorbachev to stage a humiliation in垂死的, Moscow, and in his post as leader of the Communist Party apparatus, a city of Moscow?

Should not history past the mid-level Polish official in a threadbare suit after Tass had carried the counts of Mr. Yeltsin's death?

The Moscow Party has a lot to do with the city at a time of great uncertainty about the stability of the government.

Gorbachev's sacrifice of a put in the Moscow party, he was debated by Kremlin officials to come. It is a dramatic event for the members of European political who have allied themselves with Kuchin's efforts to revise society. Primarily in Poland, these elites bring heavy preoccupations to the about Mr. Gorbachev's party and intentions at home.

In 1954, President Dwight Eisenhower undertook the covert military operation that overthrew the elected government of Guatemala. "Operation Success," as the CIA called it, led Guatemalans into three decades of torture, murder and political instability.

That is one strain in the history of U.S. relations with Latin America.

But there has been another: the promise of respect and friendliness implicit in, for example, Franklin Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy and John Kennedy's Alliance for Progress.

The Latin reaction to that history is a fundamental political reality in the region. Across the spectrum of politics there is resentment of U.S. interventionism. It is a matter of pride, of self-respect. Yet at the same time those who have suffered under dictatorships have

No, They're Simply Afraid That Peace Will Break Out

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The active role of Jim Wright, the speaker of the House of Representatives, in encouraging the peace process in Nicaragua has predictably netted the Reagan administration. Foreign policy must be left to the president, its spokesmen complain. The commentators write about the expansionist and manipulative empire.

But another conflict rooted in American history illuminates the Wright-Reagan affair, and it matters more than one over the prerogatives of the branches

The administration is not upset by constitutional niceties any more than Abrams was when he lied to Congress to cover up the illegal contra aid.

of government. That is the conflict, in opinion and policy, over whether the United States should try to dictate events in Latin America.

The United States has acted again and again toward the region as an imperial power. It has used military force and covert actions to install or protect regimes that it regarded as friendly.

As long ago as 1912 President William Howard Taft sent marines to Nicaragua. They were there on and off into the 1930s — and they finally left only after installing the Somozas as satraps.

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Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

looked to U.S. freedoms for inspiration. Carlos Fuentes, the Mexican writer and diplomat, summed up the feelings in a comment last summer: "The United States has been the Jekyll and Hyde of Latin America," he said. "We admire the democracy; we deplore the expansionist and manipulative empire."

The Reagan administration has not understood those feelings or the important part they now play in Central American approaches to the peace process. That failure of understanding is one reason for the administration's hapless bungling in the peace negotiations: the bungling that led Speaker Wright to step into the vacuum.

What the Reagan people did not grasp is that the five Central American countries that signed the accord, despite sharp political differences, have an interest in making it work. It is their plan. It was not imposed by the United States.

In the same way, the whole region takes pride in the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to the inspirer of the plan, President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica. The prize says to those countries that they count, that they are entitled to respect.

When Mr. Reagan criticized the peace plan, he offended those feelings. He aroused the old fears of dictatorship and concession from the North. To do that was to take his government out of a process that was in fact going ahead.

The willingness of Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo of Nicaragua to act as a mediator spoke volumes. The cardinal has been a prime critic of the Sandinist government. Yet he accepted the role when President Daniel Ortega Saavedra asked him to undertake it.

It was at that point that Mr. Wright offered his good offices. His view, as he had explained earlier, was that Central American leaders had to make peace themselves. To ask them would be preposterous and offensive."

The speaker's visible role wounded the administration's amour propre. An anonymous official whose tough-guy talk sounded very much like that of the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Elliott Abrams, denounced Mr. Wright's activities as "guerrilla theater."

Of course, the administration is not upset by constitutional niceties, any more than Mr. Abrams was when he lied to Congress to cover up illegal aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. What bothers them is that their policy toward Nicaragua is being rejected.

They want war. That is the policy. That is why they created the contra army, directed it, supplied it. That is why Mr. Reagan says he will struggle for the contra "as long as there is breath in this body." But their policy has failed. As Mr. Wright said, they "are scared to death that peace will break out."

The New York Times



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Reply From Singapore

Regarding "Even Better Than Singapor-Style Order Is Freedom" (Nov. 16):

Contrary to William Safire's belief, The Asian Wall Street Journal did not refuse "to run a government diatribe complaining about some of its non-sympathetic reporting." The government of Singapore had written to set out facts disputing inaccurate reporting in the Journal. The Journal alleged that the letter was defamatory and refused to print it. Yet when the government restricted the circulation of the Journal, and itself published the letter, no defamation suit followed.

As for "leaders of one-party or one-and-a-half-party semi-democracies," Mr. Safire apparently believes that the electorate in a democracy is duty bound to vote in a strong and numerous opposition. The Singapore government was elected by free and secret ballot. Fifty-one opposition candidates contested the elections in 1984. The electorate chose to elect only two of them out of a total of 79 members of Parliament. Guardians of freedom and democracy ought not to take liberties with facts, patronize the democratic choice of the people.

JAMES FU CHIAO SIAN,
Press Secretary
to the Prime Minister:
Singapore

What the Bunker Betrays

I write in appreciation of James Le Moyne's refreshingly candid description of Honduran political realities ("Honduran Backing for Contras in Doubt," Nov. 16). It is encouraging to read some acknowledgment of the pretenses of U.S. policy in Central America.

A good deal of what Mr. Le Moyne observes about Honduras is also true of El Salvador. Referring to Honduras, Mr. Le Moyne writes: "For the most part, power resides with the U.S. Embassy and perhaps 100 army officers, politicians, and business executives." After going to El Salvador, I am convinced that the United States is the single strongest force in subverting nascent democratic tendencies. Although architecture is not evidence, it often expresses the spirit and the aspirations of a people. The U.S. Embassy in San Salvador is a thick cement bunker with anti-tank walls. It looks more like a military command post than the residence of a well-intentioned, good neighbor.

Along with many other North Americans who have come to know some of the thousands of Salvadorans exiles who lived through the death squad horrors, I pray that the Central American peace accord will succeed, especially for El Salvador.

However, the recent resurfacing of death squads (IHT, Oct. 27), in response to national reconciliation efforts and the consistent lack of U.S. government and Salvadoran military support for negotiations, makes peace and the return of more than one million political exiles and refugees unlikely in the near future.

SHIRLEY MCRAE
Strasbourg, France

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SHIRLEY MCRAE
Strasbourg, France

Jose Carreras Is Gravely Ill

Michael Kimmelman lists José Carreras as one of the European stars who

have canceled their contractual obligations with various U.S. opera companies ("Many European Singers Leave U.S. Operas Flat," Nov. 6). The great Spanish tenor is gravely ill with a rare form of leukemia and, after several months of treatment in Spain, is presently undergoing further treatment in Seattle. Opera lovers, as well as people of good will everywhere, can only hope that Mr. Carreras will recover and that his magnificent presence will once again grace the world's opera houses.

MALCOLM K. TRONC,
Zaragoza, Spain

How About Volcker in '88?

Paul Volcker, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, seems at a loss to know what to do with the rest of his life ("After Crash Eyes Are on Volcker," Nov. 10). How about drafting him to tidy up the mess in the White House?

FERN FRASER
London

Too Fast on the Countdown

The report "12 European Nations Approve Space Projects" (Nov. 12) states the worst aspects of our overall foreign policy, in much the same respect as our relationship to Guatemala, the contra, Jonas Savimbi and others."

Israel has found in Ronald Reagan not only a friend but also a partner in militarism. Mr. Abourezk writes: "When Turkey used American arms to invade Cyprus in 1974, Congress was quick to enforce the Foreign Military Sales Act, which prohibits using American weapons effectively against a third party. Over the years, Israel has used American airplanes, cluster bombs, phosphorous bombs, napalm, tanks and ammunition to devastate Lebanon, Syria, Egyptian, Jordanian and Palestinian civilians."

The European space community hopes that the launching career of this newest and largest addition to the Ariane family will be as successful as you inadvertently suggest.

DUNCAN MACRAE
Paris

MEANWHILE

way through a schedule of 16 debates. One took place the other evening at a local Jewish community center.

Mr. Abourezk and Mr. Bookbinder, both quick-minded, occasionally have trouble with each other's affordability. Neither knows when it might break out.

They are somewhere between intellectual playmates waging word wars and fraternity brothers tempted to thumb each other with bull-session slogans. Both can go on at frenzied length, as if an open mike and a closed mouth mean the decay of the West, but mostly they debate sharply.

Amiable civility also helps send the audience to the book table in the autographing room after the debate. Mr. Abourezk and Mr. Bookbinder have co-authored "Through Different Eyes," which is the written and more substantial form of their stage show.

Mr. Bookbinder supports the "special relationship" between Israel and the United States and advocates that it continue. The annual \$3 billion in U.S. military and economic aid to Israel is, he says, "a bargain-basement rate" for having a democratic ally in the Middle East that helps defend American interests.

On the matter of the American Jewish lobby, Mr. Bookbinder believes that "our strongest issue, our strongest asset, is that we have an easy product to sell." Mr. Abourezk is not among the buyers. He argues persuasively that "Israel's relationship to the United States emphasizes the worst aspects of our overall foreign policy, in much the same respect as our relationship to Guatemala, the contra, Jonas Savimbi and others."

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Peace in the Middle East affects us all. You don't have to be Jewish to speak up on the Middle East, but if you are, you don't have to keep silent, either.

— Syndicated columnist Richard Cohen.

The Sound of Silence

AMERICAN Jews practice a kind of silence. A valuable philanthropy. They write checks for Israel, but hesitate at enclosing a note. In the Middle East as elsewhere, silence can be construed as consent.

Jews know the sound of silence for what it really is: indifference. How can Jews, of all people, be indifferent to the plight of the Palestinians, the incessant cycle of riots and repression on the West Bank; the violence of Arab against Jew, Jew against Arab and Arab against Arab? Is this the dream of Zionism?

Peace in the Middle East affects us all. You don't have to be Jewish to speak up on the Middle East, but if you are, you don't have to keep silent, either.

— Syndicated columnist Richard Cohen.

Africa Worrying About Its AIDS Image

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

LAGOS, Nigeria — When Nigeria's first national AIDS conference opened last month, delegates were greeted with an accusation that is increasingly heard across Africa.

The theory that AIDS originated in Africa is a stalking horse for anti-black racism, charged Lieutenant Colonel Abdul Mumuni Amanu, governor of the Nigerian state of Bornu.

This theory, the governor said, is reminiscent of a colonial mentality which capitalized on our weakness and underdevelopment to unjustifiably attribute everything that is bad and negative to the so-called dark continent.

Western scientists tend to see the question of where AIDS originated as a scientific and medical issue, not a political one. They say that knowledge of the origins of the virus may help the search for vaccines or treatments.

But in much the way American homosexuals worry that fear about AIDS will feed discrimination against them, Africans worry that depictions of Africa as the cradle of AIDS will feed anti-African racism in the United States and Europe.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome is an incurable disease that cripples the immune system, leaving the victim susceptible to some infections and cancers. In Europe and the United States, the primary means of transmission of the AIDS virus are homosexual intercourse and in exchanges of blood, as in shared hypodermic needles. In Africa, the virus is largely transmitted by intercourse among heterosexuals.

Crossed Africa, the press has boasted at the theory — widely cited in the West — that AIDS originated in Central Africa. Advocates of this theory note that the earliest known blood samples showing human infection with the AIDS virus were taken in Zaire in 1959.

They also note the rising evidence that the AIDS virus is part of a family of related viruses that appears to have evolved in Africa and

infect primates — some infecting humans and some infecting monkeys.

Nevertheless, the French researcher who uncovered the AIDS virus and described it four years ago, Dr. Luc Montagnier in Paris, is not convinced it originated in Africa. He said recently that he has a theory about another unspecified continent and will complete a scientific investigation soon.

"AIDS is Not African," said the headline of an article in the Ivory Coast daily *Fraternité-Matin*.

"Everything that is bad comes from Africa, and everything that is good comes from Europe and the United States," Edmond Paul Asym, an Ivorian psychologist, wrote bitterly. "To want to attribute AIDS to Africans is to also deliberately encourage racism and to reinforce racist ideologies."

In Cameroon, a journalist writing in *Le Gazzette*, an independent newspaper, accused Westerners of bringing AIDS to Africa through "their sexual perversions."

Jeanne Africaine, a regional magazine, recently headlined: "AIDS Alert? Racism Alert!"

In Washington, a State Department official who monitors Soviet reporting, said, "The story now has a life of its own regardless of what the Soviets say."

"We've had several incidents of repetition of the disinformation" since the disavowal, the official said. "Africa is the place where it is most likely to occur."

Outlook for AIDS Patients

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Researchers studying AIDS patients in New York City have found that about 15 percent of them survived at least five years after diagnosis with the disease, indicating a less dire outlook for some patients than is commonly assumed.

The researchers, reporting on an analysis of 5,833 patients in New York City who were diagnosed with AIDS before 1986, also said they believed it was too early to conclude that AIDS was a "universally fatal" disease.

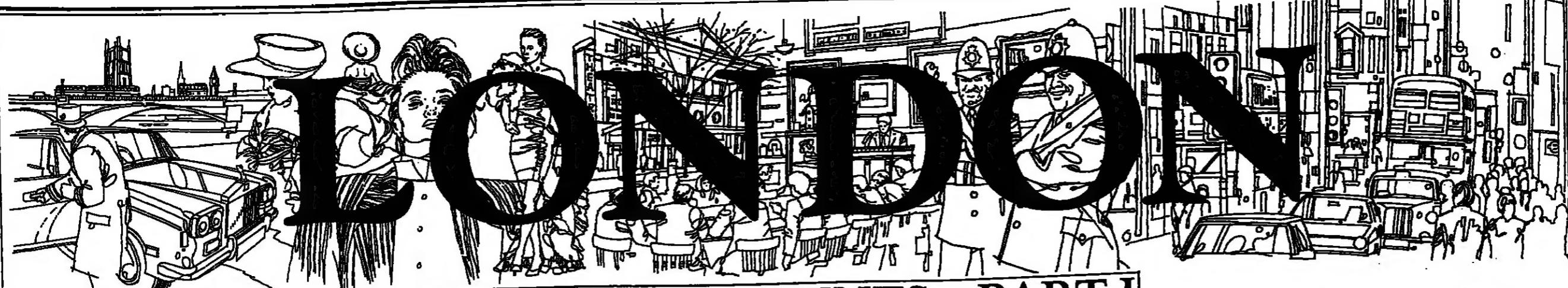
The study "provides some light — some hope" amid the otherwise grim statistics of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, said Dr. Richard Rothenberg of the Federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta and a principal author of the paper.

Nonetheless, Dr. Rothenberg added, the observation that a few AIDS patients do relatively well "is not to ignore the enormous proportion that does badly." According to the New York study, half of all AIDS patients died within the first year after they were diagnosed, with black and Hispanic drug abusers dying far more quickly on average than gay men.

The study also notes the rising evidence that the AIDS virus is part of a family of related viruses that appears to have evolved in Africa and

infect primates — some infecting humans and some infecting monkeys.

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NEW DEVELOPMENTS - PART I

A Buyers' Market for Super-Homes

It created a stir on the London property market when the auction of one of the last unmodernised houses on the Crown's Regent Park Estate was announced. Enquiries from buyers both domestic and overseas flooded in... then came Black Monday, the Crash of '87. Number 54 Cumberland Terrace failed to sell. Agents Knight Frank & Rutley had to buy it in at £800,000 without reaching its reserve. It signalled the end of three golden years when London prime property rose at least 35 per cent a year. The era of "anything goes" in property is gone. But not everything. Something is still selling well, and that is the very best.

Stock Market collapse or no, the leading businessmen, financiers, brokers and bankers who have flooded into the British capital following the deregulation of the City - the so-called Big Bang - still have to be accommodated at an appropriate level, but now they are in a buyers' rather than sellers' market. They are selective. They demand and obtain more for their money. Developers have no option but to respond, and there's a remarkable choice of super-homes now available. Among the most striking is

Autumn Rise, a development of six newly-built apartments in Oakhill Avenue, Hampstead, within a few minutes' walk of the "village" and its famous heath. The award-winning architects Haugh & August have excelled themselves in designing a sympathetic and elegant building with striking red-brick elevations. Each apartment offers lavish, fully equipped hardwood Poggenpohl kitchens and quality bathrooms with tasteful use of Brazilian mahogany. The large living rooms feature classic marble fire

places with French doors giving access to either terracing or balconies.

In addition to the sophisticated security, there is a porters' room with monitoring system situated off the opulent marble main entrance foyer. An attractive and impressive landscaped courtyard gives access to the secured integral parking area. A luxurious passenger lift serves all floors.

Three-bed, three-bath apartments start at £410,000; four bedders, at £485,000 (from agents Stickley & Kent), and two were promptly sold off-plan.

Not far away, another Hampstead development, No 15 West Heath Road, is also selling at high-speed, only three of nine apartments now remaining. It is helped by its status as one of the last newly-built luxury blocks in recently-declared conservation area. A three-bedroom-suite maisonette is priced at £390,000; two others at £500,000 and £590,000 (through Ellis & Co).

Like Autumn Rise, No 15 has a mass of amenities combined with high specifications reflecting the more competitive market; full independent gas-fired central heating and hot water, high-speed passenger lift, portage,

video security systems, landscaped gardens, balconies/terraces to all apartments, double glazing throughout, polished hardwood doors, secure underground parking with remote controlled garage doors, fully fitted and integrated kitchen system with ceramic tiled flooring and walls, a minimum of two luxurious bathrooms with marble walls and floors.

To beat that, you would have to build your own place. You can do so in the same Hampstead area if you buy the plot just released by Wiggins Property. This Docklands-based group - vertically integrated to cover acquisition, design, construction and marketing of residential, industrial and commercial property - is providing the very rare opportunity for you to acquire a one-off "design-and-build" home on a site within 20 yards of the heath extension.

Still on the Hampstead beat, Westover Hill is a very superior development of five new detached houses, with completion of the first promised by Christmas. Priced at £1.3-£1.7 million, they are being constructed to standards rarely seen in today's market. Each complements its neighbour but is not identical and they all blend with the main Westover Hill estate which is acknowledged to be one of London's finest modern developments.

Ranging in size from 4,000 to 5,000 sq ft, each unit has an indoor swimming pool with underwater lighting and jetsream. Pool facilities include changing rooms and a sauna. There is 24-hour security which includes closed-circuit television and electronic gates at the entrance to the development. Garages are electronically controlled. Air conditioning is provided to all principle rooms.

The accommodation includes a magnificent drawing room incorporating floor-to-roof conservatory, dining room, study, breakfast room, master and guest bedroom suites, two additional suites of bedroom and bathroom, a further bedroom and bathroom. The staff quarters have a separate entrance and could be easily turned into a gymnasium or games room if required.

Agents Savills and Stickley & Kent report strong interest from purchasers seeking

substantial accommodation within easy reach of Central London and the City.

To cater for an international market, the developers of Beverley House, in Park Road, Regent's Park, called in US-based architects CRS, one of the world's biggest professional practices. Their design - reinforced by a matchless view over the park itself - obviously worked: a cosmopolitan clientele snapped up 38 of the 50 flats in the first phase when it was just a hole in the ground. Now Hampton & Sons are marketing the final phase of 16 apartments and the signs are that they are going at similar high-speed.

What remains are a few apartments at £390,000 to £750,000, with parking spaces for an additional £10,000 - cheap compared with the £30,000 recently paid for a small parking space in Hampstead. They are substantial units, but overshadowed by two prairie-sized

penthouses, ranked immo-

destly by the agents as "among the most exclusive residential properties in the world". Each occupies two floors and totals approximately 6,000 sq ft of living space with stunning views across the park and beyond.

The principal reception rooms are 55 ft wide with windows and balconies on all three sides. In addition, there are roof-top day-rooms and terraces. Two car parking spaces are included in the asking price of £1,750,000 for each apartment.

Hampton's director Linda Beaney says the international styling, spacious interiors, high-level security, park views and easy access to the West End will secure these figures without difficulty.

In fact, easy access to the West End is a key factor in prime London property sales, and is the chief feature that attracted CCC developers to Inverness Terrace, a listed 19th century building in

Bayswater adjacent to Hyde Park. No's 25-33 have now been refurbished to 21st century standards, providing through agents Gillands & Co 39 apartments at from £185,000 for one bedroom to £415,000 for four bedrooms - some with roof terraces - and totalling close to £10 million.

Originally five white stucco-fronted houses dating from the 1860's, the development provides a typical example of Victorian architecture with fine friezes and intricate decorative plaster work. More significantly for the businessman is its location, 500 yards from the Underground line to the City, five minutes from Paddington Station, ten minutes from Knightsbridge, Marble Arch and Kensington High Street.

But a location which ranks considerably higher in London is Grosvenor Square, and adjacent to it is a refurbishment that represents the pinnacle of Mayfair living. No 46 Upper Grosvenor Street, facing the American Embassy, is a terrace house of classical elegance that has been refurbished by two of London's leading designers to create 22 spectac-

Alec Snobel

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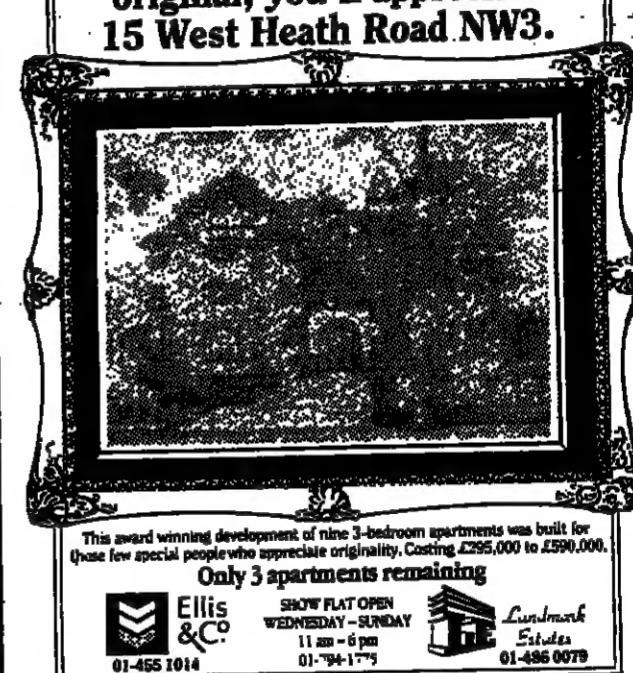
Apart from the individual small office suites, there is a central reception area and conference room facilities which include the original turn-of-the-century listed panelled boardroom with traditional furniture and fittings. These rooms can be hired by either resident or outside companies who do not have their own in-house facilities or require a degree of privacy or security.

Licensing has already commenced at this building and demand has been encouraging. The offices, complete with all the

amenities, are offered on a minimum three-month licence agreement and are available for immediate occupation with all back-up services together with 24-hour access closed circuit TV and entry security systems.

Fee for a single office start at £11,000 p.a. fully inclusive, with connecting offices and suites also available.

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TRAVEL

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Beaujolais Nouveau: Bananas

apartments from Prudential Property Services. The three-bedroom maison, providing 2,000 sq ft of accommodation have proved particularly popular. These, incidentally, situated in the main building, are easily arranged over two floors and provide a large and airy reception room with a separate adjoining dining room, ideal for entertaining.

The Penthouse Suite is neatly arranged as two separate units on the seventh and eighth floors, amounting to an entire top two floors of the building. The accommodation provides approximately 2,000 sq ft and is ideally suited to be rearranged as a penthouse maison. A proposed scheme would include a double reception leading out onto a 45 ft x 18 ft facing roof terrace together with a study off it, a dining room, kitchen, breakfast area, laundry, a cloakroom and large area. On the upper floor would be four bedrooms, ensuite bathrooms, a further bedroom and separate room.

Alec Snobell

Dublin's 1000th Anniversary

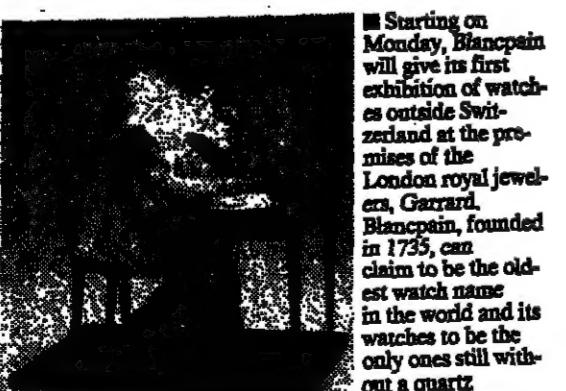


In the year 988 a Celtic king named Mael Sechnall II took over "Dyllyn," a Norse settlement on the River Liffey in Ireland. That event is considered to be the founding of Dublin and a series of concerts, art shows, parades and parties are planned next year to celebrate its 1,000th anniversary. Today's city is distinguished by its elegant 18th-century Georgian architecture and its 20th-century destruction of same. Not to mention its pubs (example shown). Festivities begin on Dec. 31, with a concert in Dublin's National Concert Hall followed by traditional bell ringing and street parties. One cluster of events will come on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, and another on Bloomsday, June 16. The official birthday will be marked on July 10 by a re-enactment of an 18th-century Lord Mayor's parade and a party in Phoenix Park.

Onion Day in Bern

One of the most popular and colorful of Switzerland's markets is Bern's Zibelemärit, or onion market, to be held on Monday. According to tradition this annual market right was granted to the people of surrounding districts in gratitude for the help they gave after the great fire of Bern in 1405. The market is held in front of the Federal Building and on Bärenplatz, and pride of place is given to the onions, which are piled up in huge heaps and plaited into garlands and strings. All day long in a festive atmosphere people stock up on onions for the winter, and in the evening there is much justification, including a confetti battle in one of the main streets. Perhaps those who aren't buying onions are searching for a spouse. Restaurants will offer special onion dishes and hot onion pies will be sold in the streets.

Watch Watching in London



Starting on Monday, Blancpain will give its first exhibition of watches outside Switzerland at the premises of the London royal jeweler, Garrard. Blancpain, founded in 1735, can claim to be the oldest watch name in the world and its watches to be the only ones still without a quartz movement. Blancpain does not have a "collection" of designs, but only one basic model for men and another for women. The Garrard exhibition will include a mock-up of the Blancpain chalet workshop at Le Brassus. The various, painstaking stages of watchmaking will be demonstrated. For the first time in England the Blancpain perpetual sonnerie watch, which costs about £60,000 (about \$106,000), will be on show and for sale. The watch takes 12,000 hours to make by hand and, when desired, chimes the hour, quarter hour and minute, and shows the day and month, and phases of the moon until the year 2100. There will also be a collection of automata and musical boxes to look at, including this Pierrot, who wittily closes his eyes and falls asleep, then reappears with his lamp and starts to write again. The exhibition could be a welcome refuge from the general stampede of London Christmas shopping. At 112 Regent Street, for one week only.

Hyatt Award Scheme for Guests

Hyatt hotels and resorts have a new awards certificate program under which customers can earn discounts on rooms, plus free food and beverages. The program, known as Hyatt NightCaps, is in effect until Jan. 31, 1988. Different awards certificates, redeemable at future Hyatt stays through Sept. 15, 1988, will be placed on each guest's pillow. The certificates include a 50-percent discount off the second night of a two-night weekend stay; a \$50 room credit at Hyatt's newest hotels; free membership in the Gold Passport frequent traveler program and free meal for children under 12 when accompanied by an adult. "Hyatt NightCaps will award something of real value to guests every night that they stay in our hotels," said Adam Aron, senior vice president of marketing. The Hyatt chain includes 131 hotels and resorts worldwide.

Finding the Right Caribbean Island

by Joseph B. Treaster

HERE are more than three dozen Caribbean islands, stretching across a body of water one-third the size of the United States. The choice presents a perennial problem: Which island suits you best?

Some of the islands have hardly any beach and some are dry and barren as deserts. Some offer gambling casinos and discos that hum all night. Others seem endlessly tranquil, where the big event of the day may be the late afternoon return of the fishing boats.

I've been traveling the Caribbean for the last three years, and friends often ask me to suggest the perfect island. There is no easy answer because how people react to the islands is as much a function of their personalities as anything else. But I can tell you about some of the things I've discovered in hope of helping you make a choice.

Generally, the bigger and more developed the islands, the easier they are to reach. From New York, if getting there fast is your aim, you will probably want to consider one of the daily nonstop flights to the larger islands in the Bahamas (actually in the Atlantic rather than the Caribbean), as well as to Puerto Rico, St. Martin, St. Croix and St. Thomas, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica. You can be on the beach in a few hours. All these islands have lots of hotel rooms, and the chance of finding a room for the weekend on the spur of the moment is much greater than on some of the smaller, more remote islands.

On the other hand, the islands that require connecting flights — like the French island of St. Barthélemy, the scuba mecca of Bonaire and the former British islands of Nevis, Dominica and Grenada — get fewer tourists and provide more sense of discovery.

THE variety of accommodations on the larger islands extends from small, relatively inexpensive inns to giant, high-rise chain hotels and a number of elegant and expensive resorts as well. You don't have to go to a remote island to have an exotic experience.

For my money, Jamaica is one of the most appealing islands. Its north coast is lined with long stretches of sandy beaches and rocky cliffs. The blue mountains rise up a short distance inland and most of the island is covered in thick tropical foliage. Montego Bay and Ocho Rios have several hotels that offer package deals; there are also less expensive family-run inns and such elegant places as the Jamaica Inn in Ocho Rios, the 191-room Half Moon Club in Montego Bay and the 26-suite Trident Villas and Hotel in Port Antonio.

On the north coast are several waterfalls, a number of art galleries, the hilltop home of Noel Coward (now a museum), and rafting excursions along the Rio Grande River. Nightclubs, bars and restaurants offer reggae and calypso.

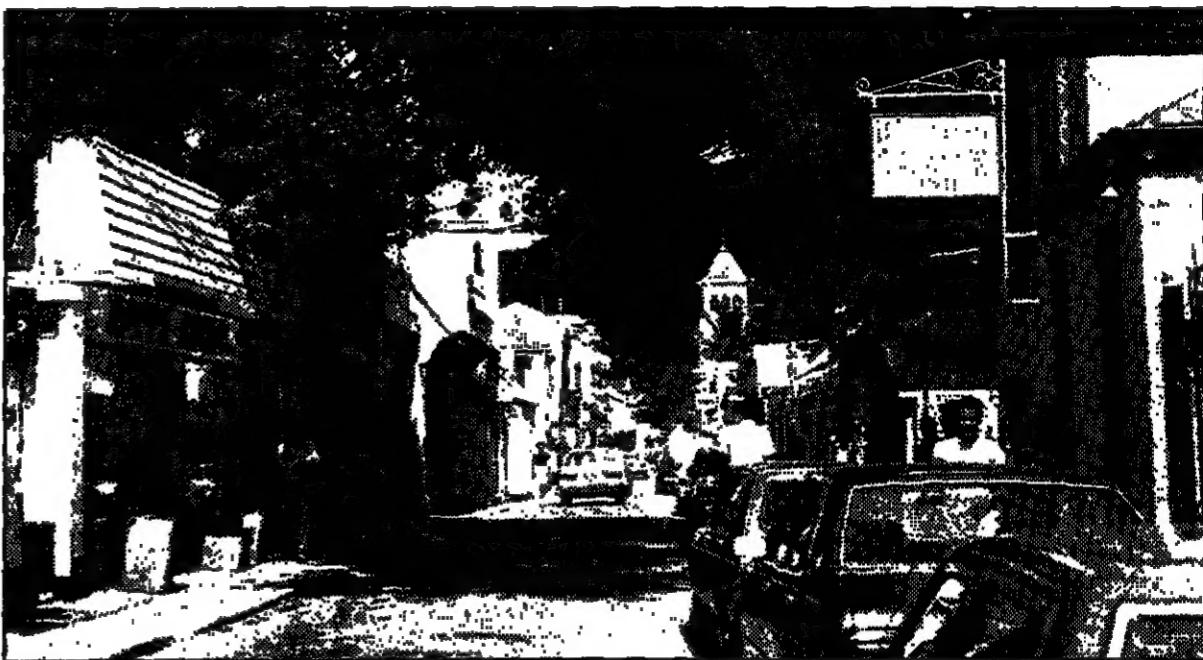
I don't think of Jamaica as a heavenly place for food; indeed, first-rate cooking is rare in the Caribbean. But I can never resist the spicy barbecued chicken and pork that Jamaicans call jerk chicken and jerk pork. They sell it along the roadsides by the fraction of a pound, often wrapped in a piece of brown paper.

The best reputation for food in the region is held by the French islands, Guadeloupe, St. Barts, Martinique and the French side of St. Martin. There are, however, some exceptionally good restaurants elsewhere, like the Green Parrot Inn overlooking Castries in St. Lucia, Vesuvio in Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic and Josef's in the St. Lawrence area of Barbados. One of the most unusual restaurants in the Caribbean is Mama's in St. George's, Grenada, where armadillo and possum are regular fare. Hot sauces concocted from red peppers and other spices are as much a staple of Grenada and most other islands as rum. Many island cooks bottle hot sauces at home, stamp on rudimentary labels and hawk them to tourists.

Some of the islands are known for their night life and shopping, others seem endlessly tranquil. Above, one of the 14 waterfalls in the Carribean outside Ocho Rios, Jamaica, and, right, a street in Pittsburgh on St. Martin.



Chester Higgins Jr.



Club and the Cerromar Beach Golf Club. Jamaica has eight courses, including three outstanding ones in the Montego Bay area. Freeport on Grand Bahama Island, in the Bahamas, has three, as does New Providence, which includes the Bahamian capital, Nassau. There is also going on St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Grand Cayman Island and Barbados, where there are three courses.

The Dominican Republic's Casa de Campo, which sprawls over 7,000 acres of landscaped grounds, has 130 polo ponies and dozens of quarter horses, two polo fields where visitors can take lessons or compete or both, and miles of riding trails through fields of sugar cane and tropical wilderness. Chukka Cove, near Ocho Rios, also has polo ponies and a polo field and horses for riding along coastal trails and into the

mountains. There is also horseback riding in St. Kitts.

Jamaica and other mountainous islands, like Grenada, Montserrat and Dominica, have hiking trails winding through their rain forests. Along the trails in St. Kitts and Nevis hikers often see wild monkeys.

Not so long ago, Puerto Rico seemed to be low on many vacationers' list of preferences. But it seems to be glowing with vitality again. Many hotels have been refurbished, there are lots of good restaurants and — along with Santo Domingo — San Juan, the capital, has some of the best examples of Spanish colonial architecture in the Caribbean and some of the best museums.

Puerto Rico is also one of the islands where you can practice your Spanish. But visitors uninterested in foreign languages won't have any trouble. An enormous number of Puerto Ricans are bilingual. English is a requirement in their schools. French is the main language on Guadeloupe and Martinique, which are departments of France, and French and a French-derived Creole are also the main languages of Haiti.

For shopping in the Caribbean there are well-stocked duty-free shops in the big cruise-ship ports of Nassau, St. Croix and St. Thomas. Every island offers straw baskets and hats and many of them have dressmakers who sell their own designs in boutiques in the tourist areas.

On the beaches in Barbados women sell batik dresses and bathing suit cover-ups and young men sell beads and coral jewelry. In Grenada, beach traders

Continued on page 9

Acapulco Shops — If You Can Leave Beaches

by Marvina Howe

ACAPULCO, Mexico — On those rare powder-gray days, or if the sunflower sky becomes too notorious, many Acapulco vacationers turn away from pools and chaises to their second favorite pastime: shopping. An impressive part of the population of the tropical resort, estimated at nearly one million, is involved in the production, promotion or sale of handicrafts. Acapulco, with its natural bay, has always been an important trading center and was known for an annual spring fair as early as the 16th century.

Perhaps the most pleasant place to look for gifts is the Mercado de Artesanias, also called El Paraiso and the Flea Market (according to some signs in English, although it is not a flea market). The Mercado de Artesanias is a block of tile-roofed shops and patios shaded by tamarind, coconut and mango, five blocks from the Zocalo, or main square. It is easy to walk away the entire day in the market, which has 360 shops and handicrafts from all over Mexico.

Silver jewelry from Taxco, black pottery from Oaxaca, embroidered cotton dresses and onyx pieces from Puebla, paper-mâché animals from Guadalajara, beaten copper plates from Villa Escalante and painted wood and ceramic objects from elsewhere in the state of Guerrero.

IN front of many of the stores, artisans can be seen fashioning their wares. Marcelina Salgado, who has been selling straw baskets since the market opened 10 years ago, usually sits in the shade, chatting with friends and working on a straw hat or basket. A large decorated basket costs about \$3.

The market is open from about 9 A.M. to 8 P.M., without closing over the lunch and siesta period, as many shops do. Visitors can pause for a soft drink or beer in a large central pavilion, or even a simple lunch upstairs for about \$2 a person. The busiest time of day is between 5 and 6 P.M. when

sister, who paints animals at home. A hand-painted wood or clay fish costs about \$10.

Lamro Torres Avila makes large models of Spanish galleons and plans to export them to the United States, where he has several orders. Torres also sells items from other parts of the country. From Puebla, for example, he offers pairs of onyx candleabra for \$15 or heavy onyx ashtrays for \$5, from the state of Michoacán, a tile tray for \$8 or a set of six liqueur cups made of pine for \$3.50.

"Four years ago, the market was dead because agents would ask a high commission to bring us tourist groups, and so we had to raise our prices accordingly," said Torres, who is leader of the market guild. Then, he explained, the guild got its own agents who go to the main hotels and tell tourists about the market and even accompany them if they wish.

Some merchants in the market still ask inflated prices, clearly expecting clients to bargain. Others, like Blanca Apac, ask what they call "a just price," because they don't have to figure in commission anymore. She specializes in silver rings with local semi-precious stones. A large jade ring with a vine-like silver setting costs \$10, a flax-colored topaz around \$11.

SHE also displays handmade objects such as fish-scale earrings that look like pink, purple or white flowers (\$0.50 cents a pair). A large mother-of-pearl shell, selling for \$1.50, can serve as an ashtray — or a cure for scars, if left with a few drops of lemon juice overnight, according to the seller.

The market is open from about 9 A.M. to 8 P.M., without closing over the lunch and siesta period, as many shops do. Visitors can pause for a soft drink or beer in a large central pavilion, or even a simple lunch upstairs for about \$2 a person. The busiest time of day is between 5 and 6 P.M. when

the clothing stalls in Acapulco's Central Market.

American visitors usually come in small groups.

A regular taxi to the market from the center of Acapulco is less than \$2, according to the rates posted at Condesa del Mar Hotel. A blue and white Volkswagen Beetle taxi charges about half that fare, but the fare must be agreed on before the journey. Craft connoisseurs seeking something special should go to the Casa de Artesanias Xilitla — the Guerrero State Handcraft House, opened last year in Papagayo Park. It is best to take a taxi along the bayfront boulevard, Costera Miguel Aleman, to the Gi-

ganete supermarket, and enter through the back gate of the vast amusement park and zoo.

Once inside the park, visitors must take care because there are several handicraft stores clustered together, but only one, Xilitla, has a full display of the work of Guerrero's artisans, at government-controlled prices. The shop is open daily from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. At the handicraft house, there are, for instance, bark paintings with colorful scenes, from the village of Xilitla, which gave the shop its name, that sell for about \$5.

Then, there are the hand-painted boxes and chests made of a fine aromatic wood called lime, from the mountain village of Olimala in the eastern part of Guerrero. A small chest and stand, brightly decorated with fish and birds, sell for about \$40. A large chest with a floral pattern is priced at less than \$125. A lacquer painting with an intricate Persian-style design sells for about \$20, and a skillfully painted box runs about \$30.

The artisans of Olimala use traditional techniques and designs and natural colors, Continued on page 8



Clothing stalls in Acapulco's Central Market.

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RESTAURANTS

3 Paris Bistros Offer Hearty, Simple Fare

PARIS — Lucette Rousseau, better known as Lulu, personifies the contemporary, independent style of Parisian bistro keeper. Hard-working, well-organized and passionate about her métier, the sharp-talking Lulu has managed in just a few short years to create exactly the style of restaurant she wants.

Her spiffless, and cozy bistro, L'Assiette, has been carved out of a lovely 1930 charcuterie, a space adorned with etched glass windows and a decorative glass ceiling, enlightened by butter-yellow walls and a touch of greenery. There is room for 40 or 50 diners, the ideal size.

Eating at Lulu's is never a quiet affair, for decked out in a red beret, jeans and work

pants, in groups, in families, to feast on Picquart's bargain 98-franc menu, which includes a remarkable cheese tray and better-than-average desserts. For starters try the generous salade de gésiers, a mound of greens mingled with chewy preserved duck gizzards, or a platter of the freshest, tiny fried sole, simply garnished, with a lemon wedge.

But my favorite dish is his state-of-the-art lapin à la moutarde, featuring incredibly moist rabbit bathed in a rich and creamy sauce with just the right dose of mustard. Desserts here include a rich bitter chocolate cake and pears in red wine, a dish marred only by an excess of sugar in the wine-infused syrup.

PATRICIA WELLS

shirt, she rambles in and out of the kitchen throughout the service, shouting, raving, cracking jokes with friends and strangers. In short, not the place to go for a tête-à-tête or a serious business lunch.

But for all her craziness, there is real sanity here: The food is full of flavor and well thought out. Side dishes aren't just there for ornament, but to truly complement the main dish as part of an ensemble. A case in point is her giant, earthy boudin blood sausage, grilled to a crisp and accompanied by sautéed potatoes and whole cloves of garlic in their skins, and a slice of tangy apple tart.

HER petit salé de canard — duck that has marinated for days in a salt brine infused with herbs and spices, then poached — is beautiful, rosy, and not cloyingly salty. She serves it on a bed of soft, buttery golden cabbage, a soothing fall dish if there ever was one.

Although the menu leans heavily toward specialties of the French southwest — right now, there is a good assortment of game, as well as sautéed wild boeuf mushrooms with garlic — her menu does not read like a hackneyed litany of foie gras and confit. She does wonderful things with fish (note the grilled tuna seasoned with Breton sea salt) and includes a few bistro standbys, such as boeuf à la ficelle, or beef tied with a string and poached in broth.

You can end the meal here with a giant floating island — served out of a hot fudge sundae dish — or a fine tarte Tatin, smothered in rich crème fraîche.

L'Assiette, 181 Rue du Château, Paris 14; tel: 43.22.64.88. Closed Monday and Tuesday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. About 250 francs a person, including wine and service.

Astier, 44 Rue Jean-Pierre Timbaud, Paris 11; tel: 43.57.16.35. Closed Saturday, Sunday and August. Credit card: Visa. About 125 francs a person, including wine and service.

Aux Lyonnais, 32 Rue Saint-Marc, Paris 2; tel: 42.96.63.04. Closed Saturday lunch and Sunday. Menu at 57 francs, not including wine. A la carte, 125 to 175 francs a person, including wine and service.

Continued on page 7

The Right Island

Continued from page 7

hawk baskets filled with half a dozen varieties of spices and homemade fudge, coconut candy and fresh coconut milk. For many tourists these vendors are part of the fun of a Caribbean vacation. They enjoy chatting with them and sometimes buy a souvenir. Others, however, find the vendors annoying. Vendors are probably most aggressive in Jamaica and Barbados. Sometimes it is a case of poor people desperately trying to earn a few dollars. Sometimes tourists give

mixed signals. Instead of ignoring the vendors and moving along briskly, they encourage them by showing polite interest.

Generally, beach vendors are not dangerous. Even the more aggressive ones will go away eventually. But there are people on some of the islands who prey on tourists. Jamaica has more than its share of this, but even there, crime and violence against tourists is the exception. Many of the resorts in Jamaica are surrounded by fences and

employ security guards. The beauty of the islands and their languid pace often leads usually sophisticated visitors to cast aside normal precautions. But beyond the beaches, the cities and towns of the Caribbean are extremely poor. Unemployment is high in many islands. Sometimes the sight of a gold chain on a tourist's neck is an irresistible temptation.

All the waters in the Caribbean are delightful. But in some places the water is more crystalline and

below the surface there is a marvelous world of fish and coral. Scuba experts say there is no place better than Bonaire, the little Dutch island 50 miles north of Venezuela. Bonaire is also an excellent site for snorkeling because it is surrounded by coral reefs in shallow water.

The three Cayman islands, Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, are also renowned for diving.

Aruba, Bonaire and Curacao, all part of the Netherlands Antilles, get very little rainfall. Indeed they are closer to desert than tropics, but they are cooled by the trade winds and temperatures are mild the year round.

CURACAO does not have the kind of beaches that take your breath away. For that, try Aruba. Its Palm Beach and Eagle Beach are wide stripes of sugary white sand, with gentle waves. Water-ski and dive boats as well as yachts loaded with rum punch and calypso bands, all set for sunset cruises, nose right up to the beaches to collect passengers.

Bonaire is one of the islands blessed with dozens of species of tropical birds, and it is a breeding ground for more than 10,000 flamingos. Dominica, which lies between Guadeloupe and Martinique and is also near Antigua, has many birds, too, but in contrast to the parched, flat surface of Bonaire, the former British colony offers jungle-covered mountains teeming with orchids and rare tropical flowers. It has few beaches, however, and none that are remarkable. The hotels are small and spartan. Many visitors spend a few days in Dominica as part of a vacation on the nearby French islands or Antigua, where Nelson's Dockyard has been restored, with shops and museums and two old-style hotels that recall the days when Admiral Nelson patrolled the Caribbean.

Trinidad is renowned for its Ara Wright Bird Sanctuary, 45 minutes by taxi from the island's international airport, and the smaller nearby island of Tobago has several species of hummingbirds and glorious empty beaches.

Continued on page 7

TRAVEL

Vienna's Nighttime 'Bermuda Triangle'

by Ruth E. Gruber

VIENNA — They call it the Bermuda Triangle because, like the region of the Caribbean where ships and planes mysteriously disappear once you enter it you might get lost.

That is, lost in a welter of narrow streets and late-night bars in the heart of the downtown First District, within the Ringstrasse and between St. Stephen's Cathedral and the Danube Canal.

The Bermuda Triangle is the hub of Vienna's new nightlife, the area extending on either side of Rotenturmstrasse, where scores of wine bars and cafe-restaurants or taverns — of the kind known as a *Beisl* — have sprung up in the last half-dozen years, transforming the after-hours scene in a city that used to roll up the sidewalks at 10 P.M. Even now, establishments are prohibited from serving at outdoor tables after 10 P.M.

"Only a few years ago," says a guide to the city for young people, "young visitors to these places looked with envy at cities like Berlin and Munich, where there was a great variety of important nightspots. Today the situation has changed and the problem is reversed: There is such a wealth of places to go here that it's difficult to choose. Not a week passes without new bars, taverns or other places being opened."

It's a scene that few tourists seem to know about, a far different Vienna than that represented by the State Opera and the Spanish Riding School or of the staid Viennese coffeehouses and the popular *Heurigen*, the wine taverns near the vineyards in the pictureque towns on the edge of Vienna.

HERE places like the Salzamt on Ruprechtsplatz or the Alt Wien or Oswald und Kalb on Bäckerstrasse regularly stay open well past midnight, serving as nighty hangouts for students, painters, writers, actors, musicians and other members of the city's artistic or intellectual "in" crowd.

One British resident of Vienna referred to this crowd as the "propeller set rather than the jet set" — but that's another matter.

People migrate from bar to bar and tavern to tavern drinking wine or coffee or schnapps or perhaps eating a meal of goulash soup or wiener schnitzel. A few places, like the Roter Engel on Rabensteig, offer live music, but mostly the emphasis is on meeting, talking and checking things out.

By day, some of the late-night places function as cafes and restaurants, sandwiched in among a growing number of art galleries, book stores and boutiques catering to a different clientele than the traditional Viennese shops.

Several years ago, the night scene was still so new that habitués spoke of it as the same 500 people rotating each night around the same 10 bars. Now, new bars open regularly and the army of people who circulate through them has swelled.

"When I go to three bars in an evening, I always meet at least three or four of the same people at each bar," said Peter Martos, a foreign affairs editor on the daily *Die Presse*.



The late-night scene in Vienna.

"It's a new culture. At the *Heurigen*, all people are forced to be brothers. At the coffeehouses, everyone sits there isolated at his table. At the new bars — if you don't contact the people you know, they will come to you. I really like it."

The Bermuda Triangle phenomenon, which has led to other ready (some say tawdry) late-night scenes in other neighborhoods — is part of an overall rejuvenation of Vienna, which has seen a flowering of non-traditional galleries, theater groups and musical and other performances. In one bold move, the city also commissioned the artist Friedensreich Hundertwasser to design a public-housing project, which opened two years ago and sits like a fantastic and colorful sculpture in an otherwise bourgeois street.

"It started about seven years ago," said Peter Hirtica, with his partner, Rudolf Oswald, just across Bäckerstrasse from the Alt Wien, or the Salzamt, a few steps from the central synagogue. The evening continues with brief stops at two or three other bars or taverns, making sure to visit only those popular ones packed with people and noise.

"Before that, it was dead," he said. "Today, more and more places are opening all the time."

The Alt Wien is a good gauge of the trend. It was founded in 1936 as a typical coffee-

house, but in the 1950s was modernized with tacky plastic decor. Hirtica and his partner acquired it about three years ago, stripped away the plastic and reopened it with a new, old-fashioned and slightly seedy decor.

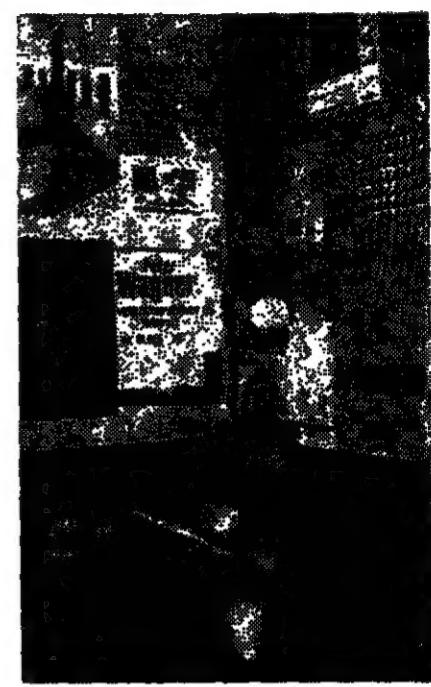
"They painted the walls to look as if they had been soaking up cigarette smoke for years," said an English resident of Vienna.

With the dim lights, the smoke-filled atmosphere, the new-old look with the walls plastered with posters, and an old billiard table in the middle of one of the two main rooms, business at the Alt Wien took off.

"Students, artists, actors, directors, painters — they all come here, and attract others," said Hirtica. "We get the same people every night from 10 P.M. till 4 A.M. There aren't very many tourists."

A typical night in the Bermuda Triangle can start with dinner at Oswald und Kalb, just across Bäckerstrasse from the Alt Wien, or the Salzamt, a few steps from the central synagogue. The evening continues with brief stops at two or three other bars or taverns, making sure to visit only those popular ones packed with people and noise.

Ruth E. Gruber, a former correspondent for United Press International, lives in Italy.



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As a fitting climax to our centennial year, the International Herald Tribune inaugurates its tenth facsimile printing site — in Tokyo. Coming after Hong Kong (1980) and Singapore (1982) this is our third printing location in the Pacific area. IHT readers will now get day-of-publication service in Japan — just as they already do throughout Southeast Asia.

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is, is a bring-you-trills affair for diehards who reach it here are flat trails to the hotel, while down-up by climbing a small ski runs. A snowy end of the day. "We skiers and have never madeleine Stankid, Jean-Jacques, has to half of the old hotel to make it more comfortable; we have to with the snows" for a young Swimmer formula. The Hotel Rheide/Sport, put in new barns where de ch May to pasture on

beams, exotic walls, an individual touch the sleeping quarters. Fortunately, Reno County's Ecological rooms have padded brooms and moshie no cows in sight, but as a stable not on in the slight scent of horses my skin.

person with tall hats, when \$50 for a weekend to 110 francs. Wingerly is at the St. Moritz

journalists based in Paris in cultural affairs.



As P.M.: the market for lunch is hardly, there's the for, at the corner of Calle and Marques de Vargas, about five blocks from Horcas beach. The main open market area here. You have to go directly through the rows of fresh produce, then go to a covered area and a large clothing section. And items that are not in stores such as vegetables, fruit, fish, handicrafts, crafts and other items. But it's not useful to be

the Cocina Argentina, are specialist shops and crafts by Spanish artists. In the San Juan area, there are a number of restaurants, as well as good quality hotel rooms.

There are also the official restaurants of the Republic, the government, the various embassies and the like.



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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1987

Honda Profit Slips to 23 Billion Yen

Reuters

TOKYO — Honda Motor Co. reported Thursday that parent company net profit was 23.14 billion yen (\$170 million) in the seven-month period ended Sept. 30, better than an earlier estimate. But calculations showed that net profit

was nonetheless down for the period.

Sales for the seven-month period were 1.4 trillion yen.

The irregular period was due to a change in Honda's fiscal year-end to March 31 from Feb. 28, starting next year. The automaker said that

the seven-month period ended in September and the six months ending in March would each constitute a fiscal year.

Honda provided figures enabling a comparison with the previous six-month period, arrived at by dividing the seven-month figures by seven and then multiplying by six.

On that basis, parent company net profit was 19.83 billion, down 3.9 percent from the six months ending Aug. 31, 1986, while sales were up 5.3 percent to 1.2 trillion.

Group net profit was 43.57 billion yen down 5.9 percent, and sales were 1.324 trillion, up 5.6 percent from a year earlier.

Weakness in international stock markets also was taken into account, Plessey said.

Plessey shares were quoted at 134 pence at midday on the London Stock Exchange, down from Wednesday's close of 146.5 pence. Dealers said that the company's results were below expectations, and that the reduced profit forecast added to market disappointment.

The company said that profits from major contracts, as well as from orders for System X phone exchanges, would begin to show in its fourth-quarter results. It predicted that profit for the third quarter would be lower than a year earlier.

The company said that its revised profit forecast resulted from delays in orders from the Ministry of Defense, the decline in the dollar's value and dwindling demand

for its PABX telephone exchange equipment.

Weakness in international stock

markets also was taken into account, Plessey said.

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Dealers said that the company's results were below expectations, and that the reduced profit forecast added to market disappointment.

Honda's senior managing director, Tetsuo Chino, said meanwhile that Japan should end its voluntary restrictions on car exports to the United States to avoid creating an unnatural market.

He said, however, that Honda

would not increase its exports to the United States even if Japan's self-imposed curbs were eliminated, because of the company's policy of producing cars in the United States for sales there.

Operating profit for the six months was 25.4 billion, down 39 percent from 79.8 billion. Plessey's orders as of Oct. 2 stood at 21.44 billion.

Mitsubishi Corp. had 18.8 billion yen in pretax profit, up 1.3 percent, and 6.472 trillion yen in sales, up 5.2 percent.

Mitsubishi Corp. boosted pretax profits by 22.9 percent to 35.6 billion yen, and sales increased 6.8 percent to 156.9 trillion yen.

Kanematsu Goshi Ltd. had 5.7 billion yen in pretax profit, up 63.8 percent, and 1.864 trillion yen in sales, up 24 percent.

Japan's Trading Houses Post Gains for Half

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — All nine major Japanese trading houses reported gains in sales Thursday for the first half of their fiscal year, and eight showed increases in pretax profit.

The firms attributed the good performance in the April-September period to a rise in domestic demand, a recovery in crude oil prices and an easy money policy in Japan.

C. Itoh & Co. reported 20.1 billion yen (\$14.8 million) in pretax profit, up 18.3 percent. Sales totaled 7,404 trillion yen, up 7.3 percent.

Mitsui & Co. increased pretax profit by 20.2 percent to 21.5 billion yen on sales totaling 6,754 trillion yen, up 7.9 percent.

Sumitomo Corp.'s pretax profit was 23.3 billion yen, up 14.4 percent, on sales of 6,707 trillion yen, up 4.3 percent.

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SANTA FE: Suitors Are After Real Estate, Not Its Well-Known Railroads

(Continued from first finance page) was given as of Dec. 31: \$640.1 million, a fraction of SFSP's total assets of \$11.6 billion.

Although analysts' estimates go as high as \$9 billion, their best guesses cluster in the \$5 billion to \$6 billion range. "I think it's worth \$6 billion, about \$3 billion for the developed part and \$3 billion for the undeveloped," said Henry J. Ingall, a railroad analyst for Alexander, Peabody & Co. "It's the real core of SFSP's value."

SFSP was formed in 1983 when Santa Fe Industries merged with Southern Pacific Co., two railroad giants whose histories during the past century are entwined with the settlement of the West.

Both railroads were given huge federal land grants in the early days as incentives to build their lines, although both also bought real estate on the open market.

Most of the post-merger attention has focused on SFSP's unsuccessful attempt to combine the two railroads, a request that was denied definitively in June by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SFSP must now sell one of the railroads. Robert D. Krebs, Santa Fe's chief executive, said in September that a plan to sell or spin off Southern Pacific was likely to be completed this year. The holding company had received several offers before the stock market's collapse on Oct. 19.

The 1983 merger also created one of nation's largest, if not the largest, commercial real estate companies in terms of acres owned.

The holdings appear to be large enough and valuable enough to represent well over half of the \$9.4 billion price that SFSP has set for itself. Early this month, SFSP told Henley and Olympia & York that it would consider recommending a

53.3-a-share cash offer to stockholders.

At the time, Henley owned 14.7 percent of SFSP's outstanding shares and Olympia & York owned 6.9 percent. Both had indicated their willingness to take over SFSP.

Prospects are still cloudy for such a takeover, which would be the largest nonlocal deal in U.S. corporate history. The stock market crisis and the collapse of the junk bond have made a takeover of this

em, Norfolk Southern, Union Pacific Corp., and CNW Corp., parent of the Chicago & North Western railroad, also traded at unusually high prices before the stock market crash, said Isabel Benham, president of Princeton, N.J. Research of New York.

"Prices soared because rail stocks were revalued according to assets instead of earnings," Ms. Benham said. "Railroad stocks usually sell at 8 to 10 times earnings.

Typically mapped out in alternating one-mile (1.6-kilometer) sections in checkerboard fashion fronting the rail routes, the land grants were crucial in financing the Santa Fe's growth through the arid Southwest and the completion by Central Pacific, Santa Fe's predecessor, of its share of the first transcontinental line, the railroads have contended.

Despite the railroads' protestations that the land business was only marginally profitable until recent years, the grants excited enormous envy and suspicion among settlers who contended that the railroads were hoarding land for speculative purposes.

As a result, many railroads lost some of their land grants through legislative action. Southern Pacific and its land holdings were immortalized in Frank Norris' 1901 novel, "The Octopus."

The railroads' enormous property has been a source of controversy ever since the federal land grant program began in the mid-19th century as a means of financing rail construction.

In a trade-off for the national economic benefit derived from the railroads spreading their transportation networks across the continent, the federal government granted a total of 130 million acres to provide assets against which the lines could borrow and to provide land on which freight and passenger traffic could develop.

In August, Burlington Northern was selling at 17.4 times earnings, Union Pacific at 19.7 and Norfolk Southern at 13.3 times.

The market collapse brought railroad stocks, except SFSP, down to "more realistic" prices, Ms. Benham said. "SFSP is still up because it's in play," she added.

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Skepticism that a takeover is feasible at \$63 a share is reflected in the level of SFSP's stock. It closed Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$50.25, up 52, despite indications earlier this month that both Henley and Olympia & York had agreed to the price.

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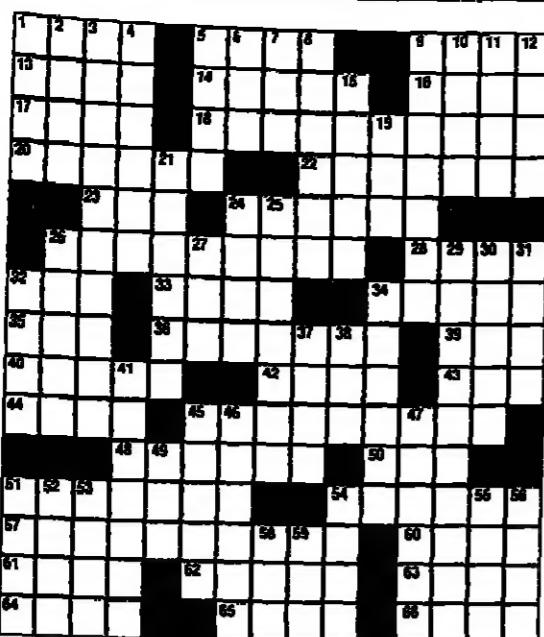
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ACROSS

- 1 Title Liszt held
- 5 Of an epoch
- 9 Vamp of the silents
- 13 Eagles
- 14 Vehicle: 1922
- 15 Buggy with bugs
- 16 Eater, Mongolia
- 17 Ballet, music, etc.
- 18 Ruddy duck's consolation?
- 20 Happen to, as misfortune
- 22 Wider, as a vessel
- 23 Guido note
- 24 Housefly's relative
- 26 Warblers using Silliness?
- 28 Colonnade for Zen
- 32 Chinese dynasty
- 33 Unruffled
- 34 What an antenna does
- 35 To a Skylark, "e.g."
- 36 Copy a rattle?
- 38 Map abors.
- 40 Flocks of snipes
- 42 Domestes
- 43 Society-page word
- 45 Actual being
- 46 Bickering pigeon?
- 48 Razorbills
- 50 Prune trees
- 51 Tangible
- 52 Closed an envelope
- 53 Bathers?
- 54 F.D.R. pet
- 55 Norman river
- 56 " — all men are Noah's" — Wilbur
- 57 Marsh-bird's rd.
- 58 " — declare war": H. Hoover
- 59 African fox
- 60 Julia
- 61 Ward —
- 63 Inadequate
- 64 Poor marks
- 65 " — all men are Noah's" — Wilbur
- 66 Tennis great Lacoste
- 67 DOWN
- 1 Fine equine
- 2 Just sufficient
- 3 Wading birds' acromony?
- 4 Store grain
- 5 Hamburg's P.D.
- 6 Old car
- 7 One of a Latin trio
- 8 Becker, at times
- 9 U Thant, e.g.
- 10 Inter —
- 11 Use a wrecker's ball
- 12 Male ant
- 13 U.S.S.R. vetoes —dr-Calais
- 14 Shimmy, etc.
- 15 I am holier than —
- 16 Super Bowl, usually
- 17 Marsh-bird's rd.
- 18 Sea bird's roofing material?
- 19 — men declare war": H. Hoover
- 20 English corporal driver
- 21 " — stand it!"
- 22 " — through it"
- 23 " — it's an enjoyable evening"
- 24 " — it's a little dead"
- 25 " — it's a little dead"
- 26 " — it's a little dead"
- 27 Bob Hope's rd.
- 28 Sea bird's roofing material?
- 29 " — men declare war": H. Hoover
- 30 " — it's a little dead"
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DENNIS THE MENACE



"IS THIS THE AUNT ENNA WHO SENT US THE PICTURE WE HUNG IN THE ATTIC?"

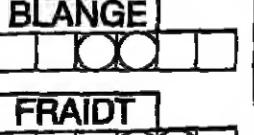
JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Hart Arnold and Bob Lee

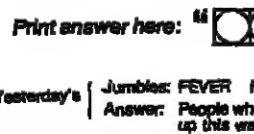
HALTE



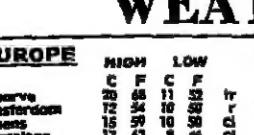
AGREW



BLANGE



FRAIDT



Print answer here: 

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: FEVER HELLO PAGODA GRAVEN

Answer: People who are prone to be careless often and up this way—PHONE

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

PEANUTS

YOU'RE GOING TO HAVE ARTHROSCOPIC SURGERY, SNOOPY. THEY PUT A TINY LENS INSIDE YOUR KNEE...

IT'LL HURT! I WON'T BE ABLE TO STAND IT! THEY WANT TO KILL ME!

THE DOCTOR OPERATES BY LOOKING AT A TV SCREEN... YOU'LL ACTUALLY BE ON VIDEO...

VIDEO?

BLONDIE

WE'RE HERE FOR OPENING-NIGHT INTERVIEWS

HOW DID YOU LIKE THE PLAY, SIR? I LOVED IT!

AND HOW DID YOU LIKE THE PLAY? I SLEPT STRAIGHT THROUGH IT.

AND SO IT SEEMS, FOLKS. EVERYONE HAD AN ENJOYABLE EVENING.

BEETLE BAILEY

WHY DON'T YOU GET SOME NEW BALLS, SARGE?

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THOSE?

THEY'RE A LITTLE DEAD.

ANDY CAPP

BYE, POLK, THANKS FOR THE LOVELY PARTY.

YOU CERTAINLY ENJOYED YOURSELF, CONSIDERING YOU WERE ALMOST DEAD WITH A ROTTEN LOT OF RELATIVES.

BE HAPPY WITH YOUR LOT.

WIZARD OF ID

I KNEW THIS PLACE WAS FOR HEALTH-FOOD FREAKS.

WHY?

THE SURGEON GENERAL HAS A WARNING ON THE SHAKSHAKER.

REX MORGAN

KISSING THE PROFESSOR OUT ON THE SIDEWALK WAS A STUPID THING TO DO, CINDI!

ALL YOU DID WAS EMBARRASS HIM AND HE START AVOIDING YOU LIKE THE PLAGUE! I WARNED YOU NOT TO GET INVOLVED WITH THAT VOLTEER NOT DEALING WITH AN IDIOT!

NEITHER ARE YOU, AUNT KATE!

CARFIELD

I, THE CAPE AVENGER, SHALL SEEK OUT INJUSTICE WHEREVER IT MAY LURK...

AND WITH ONE SWIFT MOTION OF MY MIGHTY HAND, I WILL GO...

NAUGHTY, NAUGHTY, NAUGHTY.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse

Closing prices in local currencies, Nov. 19.

Amsterdam

Barbados

Buenos Aires

Calgary

Caracas

Chile

Copenhagen

Dubai

Edmonton

Frankfurt

Gibraltar

Helsinki

Hong Kong

India

Indonesia

Inter-American

Istanbul

Johannesburg

Kuala Lumpur

OBSERVER

Breakfast of Wimps

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Do Americans really eat breakfast cereal? Grown-up, adult, mature, yuppie Americans, eating breakfast cereal? And even old, worn-out, gray-beard Americans born too late to be investment bankers, eating breakfast cereal?

Hard to believe, but how else explain the war of the breakfast cereals now enriching the U.S. advertising industry?

One of its biggest battlefields is the old-folks network news slot on television. Ads on this geriatric hour from 6:30 to 7:30 P.M. have historically aimed at people too old to stay tuned for the car chases, Good being hawked reflected the age of the audience. Headache nostrums, arthritis pills, denture sticks, laxative compounds. In sum, the survival needs of the mature population.

Now the hour is owned by breakfast cereal. Either grown-up, adult, mature, yuppie Americans are eating breakfast cereal, or somebody at the Harvard Business School has convinced the latest tycoons that such people can be made to eat the stuff.

Several years ago I briefly housed an Englishman on his first visit to the United States. "Wheaties," he replied, on being asked what he wanted for breakfast. We had none, of course. Our youngest, having reached the age of 9, knew from bitter experience that eating 10 meagreos of Wheaties wouldn't turn him into the next Babe Ruth.

When I knew the Englishman better I asked why he had called for breakfast cereal rather than kippers, eggs, ham, scrapple, bacon, pancakes with maple syrup, French toast, hot rolls with apple butter, blackberry preserves, and peach jam jelly, all of which we were ready to serve him.

Well, he said, he had wanted to be a good house guest and somebody had told him Americans ate Wheaties at breakfast. Such was the wimpish picture of us being painted for our great British allies, whether by the Kremlin or the advertising industry is hard to say.

Now it appears that this unflattering picture may finally be correct. If so, it can probably be blamed on the present national preoccupation with disease.

We are beset hourly with pleas for money to conquer this, that and the other disease. The news feeds us regular disease bulletins: new diseases are being discovered every day, new way of catching old disease reported found in laboratory, science finds that old way of curing new disease creates brand new incurable disease.

The AIDS epidemic has added marginally to all this with a few plums, some books and a lot of news coverage, but its long-term effect may be to establish disease as the ad man's dominant weapon.

At the moment, Mantegna has belonged to sex, with the ultimate argument for buying everything from cars to hair grease being "Put more zip in your sex life."

The AIDS epidemic is dampening the American zest for the zippier sex life. It will be interesting to see how the auto industry copes with the problem of depicting the new machines as just what the doctor ordered.

This — "just what the doctor ordered" — is the heavy stuff being delivered in the bombardments of the breakfast cereal war. Underlying most of it is an effort to exploit the national terror of cancer and heart disease.

Actors with gray in their hair, but not too much, discover in the nick of time that their old cereal doesn't have as much cancer-preventing fiber as they can get from the sponsor's product. (Well, maybe fiber won't give total protection, but who wants to be finicky.)

Actors who want to eat breakfast in peace are badgered by relatives and colleagues. Sometimes these boors hound them with cries that the sponsor's stuff has more fiber than the stuff they're eating.

Sometimes the breakfast eater is an old-timer putting away tasy lashings of bacon, eggs, pancakes, kippers and so on, when a dour youth, his mind an eternal gloom pit, interrupts to destroy the old guy's peace of mind by asking: "Don't you know that eating a light breakfast will kill you?"

After which you see the brown-beamed old-timer eating cereal recommended by the kid. Very soon he will contain enough cereal to be as insatiable as the kid.

New York Times Service

Joe Mantegna's Cast of Shady Characters

By Myra Forsberg
New York Times Service

JOE MANTEGNA revels in shady characters: slimy gamblers, cutthroat salesmen, lecherous dentists, merciful mobsters and Hollywood hucksters. He plays the type of men who snarl, "You say I acted atrociously? Yes I did, I do it for a living." Even his less raffish roles are rarely saintly — a New York actor impersonating an ex-con, an ambitious attorney who "wants to be senator after he's president."

At the moment, Mantegna can be seen in three guises in movie theaters: as an oleaginous card sharp in David Mamet's "House of Games," a shifty actor in John Hancock's "Weeds," and a bristly prosecutor in Peter Yates' "Speed the Plow."

But the performer — who has earned glowing reviews for all three incarnations — is not taking a vacation just yet. He is in Chicago, having finished Mamet's next film, "Things Change," and he will travel to New York in the spring to appear in Mamet's new play, "Speed the Plow."

It is hardly surprising that the actor's latest projects, in which he portrays still more scoundrels, should bear the Mamet imprint. For the last three years, Mamet has exerted an enormous influence — directly and indirectly — on Mantegna's career and the roughshod characters he plays.

It was in Mamet's Pulitzer Prize-winning drama, "Glengarry Glen Ross," that Mantegna embodied the ruthless antithesis of Willy Loman and won a Tony award. And, according to the actor, it was because of his exposure in that 1984 work about unscrupulous real-estate salesmen that he landed roles in such films as Frank Perry's "Compromising Positions," John Landis's "Three Amigos," Michael Apted's "Critical Condition," and the current "Weeds" and "Speed."

Mamet says that he had Mantegna in mind all the time" when he was writing "Glengarry," "House of Games," "Things Change" and "Speed the Plow." Why? "He's a great actor. We Chicagoans want to work with the same people. Mantegna understands my writing and I understand his acting,"

The next opportunity to inhabit a Mamet character came when the actor did "the very first reading of 'American Buffalo,' fresh out of David's fountain pen." But Mantegna did not appear in that play's eventual production. Finally, in 1987, he performed in his

first Mamet drama "before a paying audience" when he was one-half of the Chicago cast of "A Life in the Theater."

A few years later, he appeared in a Mamet one-act play called "The Disappearance of the Jews" in Chicago. "It was during that production when David mentioned, kind of offhandedly as he's done his whole life with me, 'Well you know, Joe, I've got this play that I think you'd be good for. I'll send you a copy.'

The play was "Glengarry Glen Ross" and Mantegna didn't quite know what to think when he first read it. "There was a lot about it that I didn't understand. I knew

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Joe Mantegna in "House of Games."

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